

KAISERLICHES



PATENTAMT.

PATENTSCHRIFT

— № 191080 —

KLASSE 30 d. GRUPPE 25.

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DR. SIEGFRIED FACKENHEIM IN CASSEL.

Nierengürtel.

Patentiert im Deutschen Reiche vom 30. November 1906 ab.

Gegenstand der Erfindung ist ein zur Auflage auf die Nieren dienender Gürtel, an welchem zwei mit Salzen (Thermophore) oder anderen geeigneten Substanzen gefüllte Gummiblasen (Kompressen) angeordnet sind.

Das Wesentliche der Erfindung liegt darin, daß die mit Schlaufen versehenen Kompressen mit Klemmbügeln versehen sind, so daß sie verschoben und festgestellt werden können, ohne den Gürtel abnehmen zu müssen.

In beiliegender Zeichnung ist der Erfindungsgegenstand veranschaulicht, und zwar zeigt:

Fig. 1 die hintere Ansicht des Gürtels und
Fig. 2 eine Seitenansicht einer Gummiblasé.

a sind die Gummiblasen, *b* bedeutet den Gürtel, *c* die Klemmbügel, *d* die an den Gummiblasen *a* befestigten Schlaufen für den Gürtel und *e* die zum Einbringen des Salzes oder Wassers dienenden verschließbaren Öffnungen.

Die Anwendungsweise ist folgende:

Das in die Gummiblasen eingeführte Salz (Thermophore) wird gekocht, oder es werden die Gummiblasen mit heißem Wasser usw. gefüllt, alsdann an dem Gürtel befestigt, worauf dieser an der Vorderseite des Leibes

geschlossen wird, so daß die Blasen in der Nierengegend zu liegen kommen. Bei einseitiger Nierenerkrankung ist unter Umständen nur eine Blase nötig. Getragen wird der Nierengürtel sowohl im Bett als auch außerhalb desselben, im Bureau, auf Reisen, beim Gehen, Fahren usw. Zweckmäßig ist es, vor dem Auflegen der Gummiblasen diese mit einer Wollkappe o. dgl. zu umgeben.

Zu benutzen ist der Nierengürtel von allen Nierenkranken sowie von allen Leuten, besonders älteren, die an harnsaurer Diathese, Rheumatismus, Zuckerkrankheit oder anderen Stoffwechselkrankheiten leiden oder dazu disponiert sind, sowie allen denen, die zu Erkältungen neigen und denen daran gelegen ist, die Stoffwechselprodukte durch die Nieren auszuschcheiden.

PATENT-ANSPRUCH:

Nierengürtel, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die mit Schlaufen an dem Gürtel befestigten Kompressen mit Klemmbügeln (*c*) versehen sind, so daß sie verschoben und festgestellt werden können, ohne den Gürtel abnehmen zu müssen.

Hierzu 1 Blatt Zeichnungen.

AUSGEBEN DEN 18. OKTOBER 1907.

— № 191080 —

KLASSE 30 *d.* GRUPPE 25.

DR. SIEGFRIED FACKENHEIM IN CASSEL.

Nierengürtel.

Fig. 1.

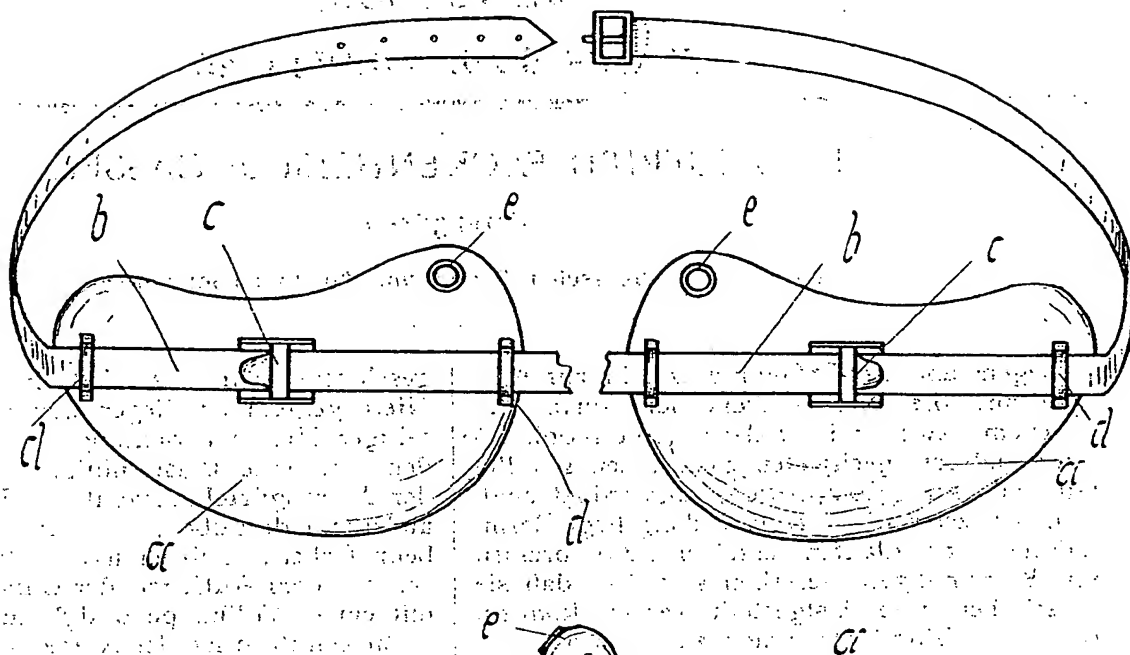
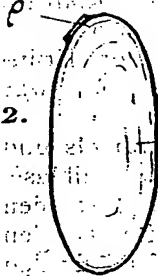


Fig. 2.



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IMPERIAL PATENT OFFICE
PATENT TEXT No: 19180
Class 30 d, Group 25
Patent Issue Date: November 30, 1906

Dr. Siegfried Fackenheim in Cassel
Inventor

"Kidney Belt"

The object of the invention is a belt, designed to be laid over the kidneys, on which belt are placed two rubber pouch (compress) filled with a salt (thermophore) or another appropriate substance.

The essence of the invention lies therein, in that the compresses are provided with loops are closed with clamping buckles, so that they may be slidingly moved and fastened, without the necessity of removing the said belt.

In the attached drawing, the object of the invention is pictorially presented and shows in:

Fig. 1 the view from the rear of the belt, and

Fig. 2 a side view of a rubber pouch.

In these figures:

- a denotes the rubber pouch,
- b denotes the belt,
- c denotes the clamping buckle,
- d denotes the loops on the clamping buckles c for the belt, and
- e denotes the closable openings for filling with salt or water.

The operational method is as follows:

The salt (thermophore), which has been introduced into the rubber pouches is heated, or the pouches are filled with hot water or the like substance, and thereupon the said pouches are fasten onto the belt. The fastening assures that the pouches will locate on the forward sides of the body, so that the pouches will lie in the vicinity of the

The following information is provided for the purpose of identifying the invention and is not to be construed as a limitation on the scope of the invention. The invention is a method for determining the relative positions of two or more objects in a three-dimensional space. The method involves determining the relative positions of the objects in a two-dimensional plane and then determining the relative positions of the objects in the third dimension. The method is applicable to a wide range of applications, including computer graphics, robotics, and navigation systems.

FIG. 1

The method of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 1. The method involves determining the relative positions of two or more objects in a three-dimensional space. The method is applicable to a wide range of applications, including computer graphics, robotics, and navigation systems.

FIG. 2

The method of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 2. The method involves determining the relative positions of two or more objects in a three-dimensional space. The method is applicable to a wide range of applications, including computer graphics, robotics, and navigation systems.

FIG. 3

The method of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 3. The method involves determining the relative positions of two or more objects in a three-dimensional space. The method is applicable to a wide range of applications, including computer graphics, robotics, and navigation systems.

FIG. 4

The method of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 4. The method involves determining the relative positions of two or more objects in a three-dimensional space. The method is applicable to a wide range of applications, including computer graphics, robotics, and navigation systems.

FIG. 5

The method of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 5. The method involves determining the relative positions of two or more objects in a three-dimensional space. The method is applicable to a wide range of applications, including computer graphics, robotics, and navigation systems.

FIG. 6

The method of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 6. The method involves determining the relative positions of two or more objects in a three-dimensional space. The method is applicable to a wide range of applications, including computer graphics, robotics, and navigation systems.

FIG. 7

The method of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 7. The method involves determining the relative positions of two or more objects in a three-dimensional space. The method is applicable to a wide range of applications, including computer graphics, robotics, and navigation systems.

FIG. 8

The method of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 8. The method involves determining the relative positions of two or more objects in a three-dimensional space. The method is applicable to a wide range of applications, including computer graphics, robotics, and navigation systems.

FIG. 9

The method of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 9. The method involves determining the relative positions of two or more objects in a three-dimensional space. The method is applicable to a wide range of applications, including computer graphics, robotics, and navigation systems.

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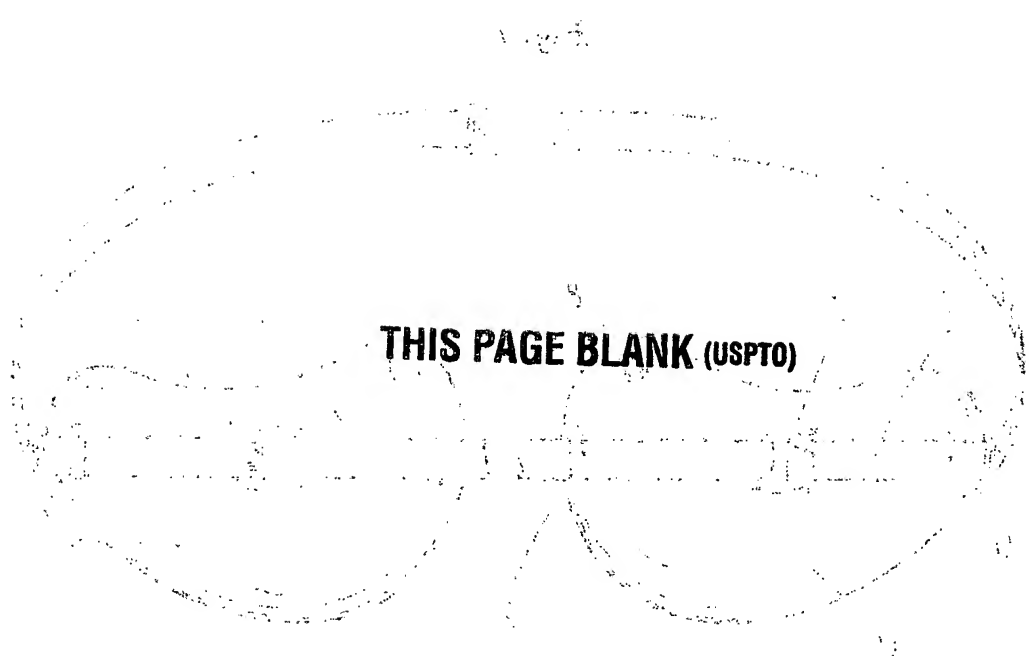
kidneys. In a case of one-sided kidney disorder, under certain circumstances, only one pouch is required. The kidney belt is to be worn both in bed as well as out of bed, in the office, while traveling, when walking, riding and the like. Advantageously, before applying the said pouches, these can be wrapped in a wool covering.

The kidney belt is to be used for all kidney disorders as well as worn by all persons, in particular the elderly, who suffer from uric acid diathesis, rheumatism, diabetes or other metabolic illnesses or have dispositions tending in these directions. Further, all those who are inclined to be subject to colds, and those who are obliged to eliminate the metabolic products through the kidneys can wear the said kidney belt.

Claims

Claimed is a kidney belt, therein characterized, in that the belt is provided with compresses fastened thereon by loops and clamp buckles so that the said compresses can be sliding moved and fastened, without the necessity of having to remove the said belt.

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Fig. 1.

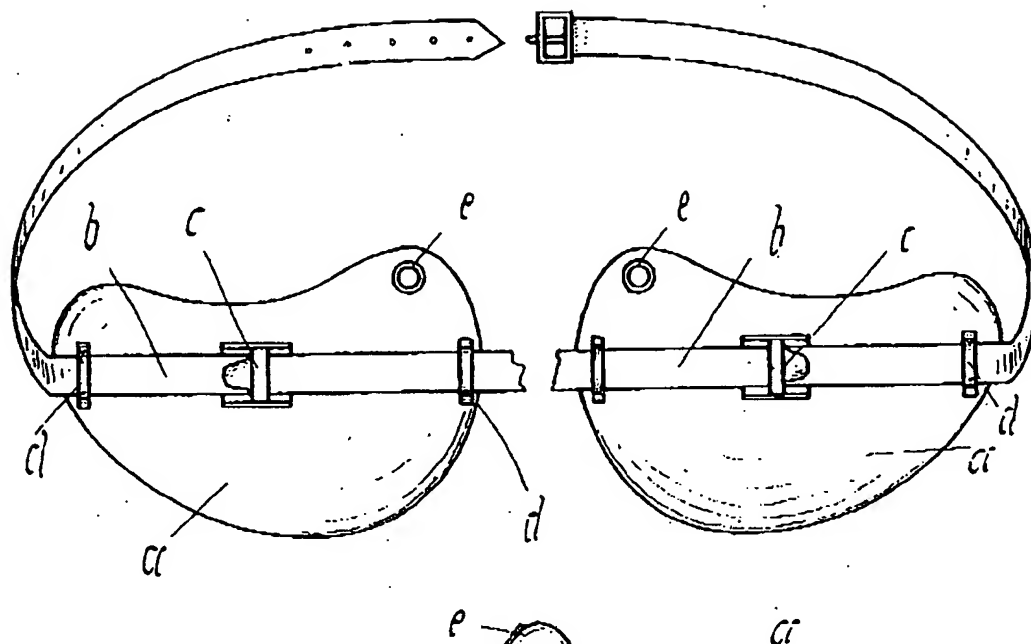
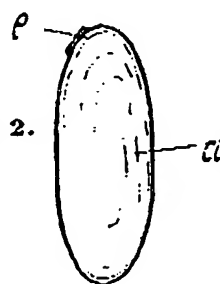


Fig. 2.



Zu der Patentschrift.

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